



*California Water Plan Update 2003*

# Planning for the Future of California Water

## What's New

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### DWR, Advisers Lay Foundation For Future Water Plan Updates

The state Department of Water Resources with the help of its committee of nearly 70 public advisers has come up with a new way to update the California Water Plan that will make it robust with data, useful to water planners and reflect the diverse interests of environmentalists, farmers, developers, Native American tribes, water districts, cities and counties.

Over the past two years, department planners collaborated with an active and vocal committee of public representatives to come up with this innovative way to update the Water Plan.

"Update 2003 is not your father's water plan," said Kamyar Guivetchi, the DWR engineer managing the update. "We and our team of public advisers are significantly changing the way DWR updates the state water plans."

The time taken to develop this new water planning strategy is an investment. Future water plan updates won't have to start from scratch in setting up advisory panels or reinventing planning approaches. "We're doing that now," Guivetchi said.

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*-Kamyar Guivetchi*

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As DWR and the Advisory Committee (see a current list of the diverse membership on page 7 of this newsletter) developed this new way to produce water plan updates they've also been wrestling with producing Update 2003. DWR is required by law to update the Water Plan every five years; the last water plan update was completed in 1998. The current Update 2003 is due to be released to the public by December 31.

However, as DWR and the Advisory Committee began using this new planning method, it became clear to them that the update could not be finalized by the December 31. If DWR had not embarked on the aggressive campaign to bring the water plan into the 21st Century, it could have continued with business as usual and produced a water plan update by the deadline.

"Resource and time constraints prevent the DWR and the Advisory Committee from fully implementing several essential components of California Water Plan Update 2003 by the end of the year," Guivetchi told the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Water Resources in March.

But the Advisory Committee liked what they saw in the new planning method and has told the state Legislature. Members of the committee didn't want the advances they and DWR planners have made scrapped in favor of an update that met the deadline but didn't meet the needs of Californians who need accurate water data and planning.

It was committee members who came up with the idea for a three-phase schedule (see an explanation of the three-phase plan on page 4 of this newsletter) for producing Update 2003 while maintaining the planning methods developed during the past two years.

These new planning methods will have a lasting effect on the way future water plans are updated. The differences between past and the new way to update the state Water Plan are:

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- An active Advisory Committee made up of a diverse group of nearly 70 people representing all parts of the state, environmentalists, farmers, academics, water and irrigation districts, and cities and counties. For the past two years, it's met about every six weeks and told DWR what it would like to see in a water plan. Past water plans have had no or much smaller advisory committees.
- This update will be prepared and presented as a strategic plan — a widely used planning tool. Advisory Committee members using strategic planning are looking at water planning by answering such questions as: Where are we now? Where are we going? Where do we want to be? How do we get there? And how do we measure our progress?
- From now on updates will describe all of the state's water uses and supplies in greater detail and consider not only developed water supplies — as in past updates — but the entire hydrologic cycle.
- In the past, water planners made just two forecasts of average and dry-year water supplies and uses. The new planning framework, however, recognizes the future is uncertain. Planners instead will consider several and very different futures. For example, one future might have skyrocketing population and rapid growth in rural areas, while another might consider the potential challenges of global climate change on California's water. The Advisory Committee is very active in developing these plausible futures.
- Improved data about our water and better tools to analyze them and consider future trends.



**In the past, water planners made a single forecast of water supply and uses. The new planning framework, however, recognizes that no one knows the future.**





**The final Update 2003 will also include revisions in response to public comments about the public review draft.**

## **DWR Will Complete Update 2003 in Three Phases**

The Department of Water Resources and the Advisory Committee will produce the update to the state water plan in three phases.

### **Phase 1**

Between now and Dec. 31, DWR will publish a public review draft of Update 2003 that will make policy recommendations. This draft will focus on describing the state's water situation and what should be done about it, including:

- How to improve integration of regional resource planning
- Recommendations for policies, programs and regional management strategies that will help develop water resources, make better use of existing supplies, and protect the environment
- Ways to invest public funds and provide help to regional planning
- Recommendations for criteria and methods for selecting and testing analytical tools and models for Phases 2 and 3
- Data on current water uses and supplies for years 1998 (wet), 2000 (normal) and 2001 (a dry year)

### **Phase 2**

In 2004, DWR will produce the final Update 2003 that will include revised policy recommendations. It will also document analytical tools or models DWR will use in Phase 3

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to evaluate several futures and water management responses. The final Update 2003 will also include revisions in response to public comments on the public review draft.

### Phase 3

In 2005, DWR will begin Update 2008, including formation of a new Advisory Committee. DWR will report on its evaluation of a set of water-planning scenarios identified in Phase 2; use a water flow diagram to analyze future wet and dry years; and receive a California Department of Food and Agriculture food forecast for determining crop-water use.

## Phased Schedule Addresses Data Gaps and Tools

As DWR and its Advisory Committee created a new way to update the Water Plan, it became clear that the data and modeling tools used in past Water Plan updates were not sufficient.

The new way of preparing Water Plan updates is going to require a lot more data about both statewide and regional water supplies and uses, and it had to be accurate. DWR staff needs more time to assemble the data and develop the analytical tools. Under the new three-phase approach to Update 2003, DWR will begin filling in the data gaps and testing analytical tools in Phase 2.

Today's water portfolios have more than twice as many categories of water supplies and uses than in past water plan updates, including new categories added by legislation. All of these categories need accurate data. For example, there are incomplete statewide data for some key categories, such as groundwater pumping, recharge, and storage; surface and



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## **Resource Management Strategies**

**Agricultural Water  
Use Efficiency**

**Agriculture/Open  
Space Preservation**

**Conjunctive Water  
Management**

**Conveyance Facilities**

**Desalting**

**Drinking Water  
Treatment and  
Distribution**

**Ecosystem  
Restoration  
(Flow-Based Actions)**

**Ecosystem  
Restoration  
(Non-Flow Actions)**

**Environmental Water  
Use Efficiency**

**Foregone Reliability**

**Groundwater Storage**

**Matching Water  
Quality Use**

**Pricing Policy**

**Rainfed Agriculture**

**Recreation  
Improvement**

**Recycled Municipal  
Water**

**Source Water  
Protection**

**Subsidy Policies**

**Surface Storage**

**Urban Water Use  
Efficiency**

**Urban Development**

**Water Transfers  
Between Regions**

**Water Transfers  
Within Regions**

**Watershed  
Management**

**Weather Modification**

groundwater quality; non-irrigated vegetative water consumption (from native vegetation, rain-fed agriculture and grazing land); urban and agricultural water uses; unregulated streamflows (few gaging stations); and urban runoff. Also, DWR has not compiled, and is not budgeted to compile, data for other categories, such as statewide urban land use patterns, undeveloped acreage, and annual crop and water use surveys for all counties. For some categories, such as irrigated crop water uses, sources of irrigation water, exterior residential water use, and parks and open space water uses, DWR must estimate the amount of water used.

The Advisory Committee also asked that DWR demonstrate the validity and limitations of existing models during Phase 2. Pending the outcome of model development and testing, DWR will apply these tools to all regions of the state and publish results in Phase 3, after the release of Update 2003.

## **Recommending Ways to Diversify Water Resources**

Update 2003 will include a list of 22 assets or ways (see the list on the left of this page) to use water more efficiently, conserve water, augment supplies and protect the environment. For each asset, Update 2003 will estimate current and future implementation levels, associated costs, and implementation challenges. It also will recommend ways to maximize their regional implementation by 2030.



## Public Advisory Committee Members



<b>Margit Aramburu</b>	Delta Protection Commission
<b>Elaine Archibald</b>	California Urban Water Agencies, Sacramento
<b>Mary Bannister</b>	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
<b>Kirk Brewer</b>	Southern California Water Company
<b>Renee Brooks</b>	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
<b>Merita Callaway</b>	California State Association of Counties
<b>Scott Cantrell</b>	California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento
<b>Grace Chan</b>	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles
<b>Jim Chatigny</b>	Mountain Counties Water Resources Association
<b>Marci Coglianese</b>	League of California Cities, Rio Vista
<b>Dave Cox</b>	California Department of Parks and Recreation
<b>Bill Cunningham</b>	U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Davis
<b>Grant Davis</b>	Bay Institute of San Francisco, San Rafael
<b>Martha Davis</b>	Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Rancho Cucamonga
<b>Mary Ann Dickinson</b>	California Urban Water Conservation Council, Sacramento
<b>Nick Di Croce</b>	California Trout, Solvang
<b>Anisa Divine</b>	Imperial Irrigation District
<b>William DuBois</b>	California Farm Bureau Federation, Sacramento
<b>Howard Franklin</b>	Monterey County Water Resources Agency
<b>Lloyd Fryer</b>	Kern County Water Agency, Bakersfield
<b>Paul Gagliardo</b>	City of San Diego, San Diego
<b>Bill Gaines</b>	California Waterfowl Association, Sacramento
<b>Fran Garland</b>	ACWA, Contra Costa Water District, Concord
<b>Peter Gleick</b>	Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, Oakland
<b>Zeke Grader</b>	Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, San Francisco
<b>Brent Graham</b>	Tulare Lake Basin WSD, Corcoran
<b>David Guy</b>	Northern California Water Association, Sacramento
<b>Martha Guzman</b>	United Farm Workers, Sacramento
<b>Alex Hildebrand</b>	South Delta Water Agency, Manteca
<b>Mike Hoover</b>	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>Bill Jacoby</b>	WaterReuse Association, San Diego
<b>Craig Jones</b>	State Water Contractors, Inc., Sacramento
<b>Rachel Joseph</b>	Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
<b>Kevin Kauffman</b>	Stockton East Water District, Stockton



## Public Advisory Committee Members



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<b>Joseph Lima</b>	ACWA, Modesto Irrigation District, Modesto
<b>Jay Lund</b>	University of California, Davis
<b>Jennifer Martin</b>	The Nature Conservancy, San Francisco
<b>Benjamin Magante, Sr.</b>	San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
<b>William Miller</b>	Consulting Engineer, Berkeley
<b>John Mills</b>	Regional Council of Rural Counties
<b>Clifford Moriyama</b>	California Building Properties Association, Sacramento
<b>Valerie Nera</b>	California Chamber of Commerce, Sacramento
<b>James Noyes</b>	Southern California Water Committee, Inc., Ontario
<b>Enid Perez</b>	Del Rey Community Services District, Del Rey
<b>Lloyd Peterson</b>	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento
<b>Nancy Pitigliano</b>	Tulare County Farm Bureau, Tipton
<b>Robert Quitquit</b>	Robinson Rancheria, Nice
<b>Betsy Reifsnider</b>	Friends of the River, Sacramento
<b>Larry Rohlfs</b>	California Landscape Contractors Association, Sacramento
<b>Spreck Rosekrans</b>	Environmental Defense
<b>Jennifer Ruffolo</b>	California Research Bureau
<b>Steve Shaffer</b>	California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento
<b>Polly Osborne Smith</b>	League of Women Voters of California, Tiburon
<b>Jim Snow</b>	Westlands Water District, Fresno
<b>Frances Spivy-Weber</b>	Mono Lake Committee, Redondo Beach
<b>John D. Sullivan</b>	League of Women Voters, Claremont
<b>Walter Swain</b>	U.S. Geological Survey, Sacramento
<b>Greg Thomas</b>	Natural Heritage Institute, Berkeley
<b>Michael Wade</b>	California Farm Water Coalition, Sacramento
<b>Michael Warburton</b>	The Ecology Center, Berkeley
<b>Brian White</b>	California Building Industry Association
<b>Arnold Whitridge</b>	North Coast Representative, Trinity County
<b>Robert Wilkinson</b>	University of California, Santa Barbara
<b>Kourt Williams</b>	Executive Partnership for Environmental Resources Training, Inc.
<b>Carolyn Yale</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, San Francisco
<b>Gary Yamamoto</b>	California Department of Health Services, Sacramento
<b>Tom Zuckerman</b>	Central Delta Water Agency

